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In Time'

Air Conditioning & REFRIGERATION



NEWS

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Suppliers Urged To Use Own Priorities

WPB Official Hits 'Laziness'

DETROIT — Contending that suppliers of repair parts have been "lazy" and that they put too much of a burden on customers and the priorities system itself by demanding that the customer secure a high priority, a Priorities Field Service specialist, who came from the industry, describes some of the faulty priority practices in the industry as he sees them.

Says this WPB official, who has asked that his name be withheld:

"After reading the article, 'Better Priority Ratings Needed for Refrigeration Repair Parts,' in your Aug. 10 issue, it is quite apparent that many suppliers are not aware that an A-1-k rating is not required before delivery of many fabricated parts can be made. This is thoroughly covered in the attached Field Service Telegram.

"Later in your article a motor rebuilding shop bemoans the fact that the customers cannot furnish him an A-1-k rating for copper used in motor repairs.

"He should not ask his customers to do his work; he should apply, himself, for priority assistance and is encouraged to do so by the WPB. Obviously, it is preferable to have a relatively few repair shops applying for priority assistance than to have thousands of individual applications from consumers.

"If the shop uses less than \$5,000 in metals per quarter he should apply on PD-1A, mailing same to Services Branch Repair Shop Section, Wing 3, Floor 4 Temporary "R" Bldg., Washington, D. C.

"Class I Producers (using more than \$5,000 in metals quarterly) should use PD-25A and mail to the PRP Branch, WPB, Washington, D. C.

"As an appliance distributor temporarily in WPB work, I have a 'pet peeve' against repair and supply houses that insist that individual customers obtain high ratings that they can easily extend. In effect, they are telling their customers:

"I am too darned lazy to apply for my own priority assistance (on PD-1X, if a distributor, or PD-1A, if a repair shop), so I want you to do all the work and hand me a nice juicy rating on a sliver

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 4)

Only One Appliance per Home to Get Service In Tri-State Area

SHREVEPORT, La.—Refrigeration and appliance servicemen operating in the Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas district centered here will service only one appliance per home until some means of getting new parts is devised, as a result of a resolution adopted by the Tri-State Radio & Appliance Servicemen's Association in July.

"There are not enough parts to serve more than one appliance in each house," P. A. Davis, head of the group said "and, therefore, we've got to ration out parts and stretch existing radio and appliance parts inventories until we can get more.

"All members of the association, comprising some 200 service firms, will pledge themselves to fix only one appliance per home until the rule can be changed—such as one radio, one refrigerator, one range, etc., only."

Many Service Firms Fail To Furnish Certificate

DETROIT — Many refrigeration service men licensed under the Emergency Service Order P-126 have not yet shown or sent a "properly authenticated copy" of their Certificate of Authority to suppliers of repair parts, manufacturers

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 3)

Rush Service Work Gets Speeder Out of Court

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—When Anthony Fox, head of Fox Refrigeration Service Co. here, was arrested recently for running a stop sign at high speed, he told the judge that his haste was necessary to get refrigeration repair parts to a nearby dairy plant.

Refrigeration compressors at the plant had broken down, and the parts were necessary at once to prevent the spoiling of huge quantities of milk headed for the Army.

The court investigated the serviceman's story, found it correct, and excused Mr. Fox under suspended sentence—one of the first such suspensions in five years.

Price Law Covers Service on All Refrigerators

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revision of Federal price controls over service industries and trades, which revision became effective Aug. 19, specifically mentions "refrigerators"—both household and commercial—as coming within the scope of this particular price law.

In revising the recently issued Consumer Service Regulation No. 165, the Price Administrator has set up 61 major groups of services to which the regulation is specifically applicable. The new Regulation No. 165 drops the word "consumer" from its title and becomes simply "services." Coverage is extended to include wholesale services and commercial and industrial consumers as well as ultimate consumers.

Refrigerators are included in (28) Furniture and household equipment, whether from or in homes, hospitals, hotels, offices, retail establishments, schools, or other institutions (including but not limited to awnings, burglar alarms, chairs, china dishes, doorchecks, glass, household utensils or ornaments, ironing machines, lamps, lampshades, locks, mattresses, mirrors, other articles of furniture, pictures, pillows, quilts, refrigerators, sewing machines, silverware, tables, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, window screens or window shades—cleaning, maintenance, painting, reconditioning, redecorating, refinishing, remodeling, rental, repair, reupholstering or sterilizing of, or cabinet work, the framing of pictures, the making or cutting of original keys, or the resilvering of mirrors).

(Pricing of air conditioning and commercial and industrial refrigerating equipment of more than 25 tons capacity is subject to the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, Machines and Parts.)

The basic principle of establishing ceiling prices at the highest levels of last March remains unchanged, but the mechanism has been simplified. In addition, the setting of ceilings by the use of the rate or "price method" employed by the seller in March has been extended, while the use of the price of a "comparable service" as a means of fixing a

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1)

This is the bulletin issue of the News. More details on the news stories plus special features in next week's full size issue.

Repair and Service Trucks Permitted To Make Call Backs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A general permit allowing repair and service trucks to make call backs was issued Aug. 12 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The permit, the thirteenth one issued under General Order ODT No. 17, applies only to trucks "engaged exclusively in the transportation of repair or service men and their supplies or equipment."

Text of the permit follows:

CHAPTER II—OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION
(General Permit O.D.T. No. 17-13)
PART 521—CONSERVATION OF MOTOR EQUIPMENT—PERMITS
SUBPART K—MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

CALL BACKS BY SERVICE OR REPAIR TRUCKS

In accordance with the provisions of General Order O.D.T. No. 17, Title 49, Chapter II, Part 501, Subpart K, section 501.71,

IT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED, That: § 521.2889 Call backs by service or repair trucks. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of § 501.68 of General Order O.D.T. No. 17, any motor carrier when operating a motor truck engaged exclusively in the transportation of repair or service men and their supplies or equipment may make call backs with such truck.

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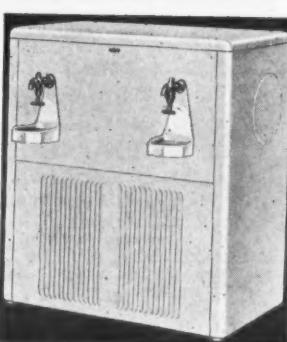
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WPB Issues Revised Text of L-63 Order Limiting Suppliers' Inventories

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To make it simpler for distributors to operate under Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order L-63, that order was reissued recently in a form which brings together in one document the various amendments and exemptions which have modified its terms since it first went into effect last April. No further changes were made.

Part 1046—SUPPLIERS [Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order L-63, Amended Aug. 13, 1942]

Part 1046 is hereby amended to read as follows and as so amended supersedes all amendments to and exemptions under L-63, heretofore issued by the War Production Board:

§ 1046.1 Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order L-63. (a) Definitions. (1) "Suppliers" listed below:

- (i) Automotive supplies.
- (ii) Aviation supplies.
- (iii) Builders' supplies.
- (iv) Construction supplies.
- (v) Dairy supplies.
- (vi) Electrical supplies.
- (vii) Farm supplies.
- (viii) Foundry supplies.
- (ix) Grain elevator supplies.
- (x) Hardware supplies.
- (xi) Industrial supplies.
- (xii) Plumbing and heating supplies.
- (xiii) Refrigeration supplies.
- (xiv) Restaurant supplies.
- (xv) Textile mill supplies.
- (xvi) Transmission supplies.
- (xvii) Welding and cutting supplies.

Except that "supplies" shall not be deemed to include any of the materials set forth in List A.

(2) "Supplier" means any person (other than a producer) located in the 48 states or the District of Columbia, whose business consists, in whole or in part, of the sale from stock or inventory of supplies. "Supplier" includes wholesalers, distributors, jobbers, dealers, retailers, branch warehouses of producers, and other persons performing a similar function.

(3) "Producer" means any person including any branch, division, or section of any enterprise, which manufactures, processes, fabricates, assembles, or otherwise physically changes any material.

(4) "Sales" means sales from stock including consigned stocks and excluding direct shipments.

(5) "Seasonal lines" means any line of supplies in which a minimum of 40% of the supplier's total annual sales are made during a period of 90 days, or less.

(6) "Maximum permissible inventory" of supplies means:

(i) In the case of a supplier located in the Eastern or Central War Time zones, an inventory (owned or consigned to him) of supplies of a total dollar value (by physical or book inventory, at the option of the supplier) equal either to

(a) Twice the sales of such supplies, shipped from his inventories, during the second preceding calendar month; or (at the option of the supplier);

(b) Two thirds of the sales of said supplies shipped from his inventories during the three preceding calendar months.

(ii) In the case of a supplier, located in any other time zone, an inventory (owned or consigned to him) of supplies of a total dollar value (by physical or book inventory, at the option of the supplier) equal either to

(a) Three times the sales of such supplies, shipped from his inventories, during the second preceding calendar month; or (at the option of the supplier);

(b) The sales of such supplies, shipped from his inventory, during the three preceding calendar months.

(b) Limitation of Supplier's inventories. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (3), (4), (5), and (6), no supplier shall accept any delivery of supplies from any person which will effect an increase in the inventories of the supplier above his maximum permissible inventory; and

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (3), (4), (5), and (6), no person shall accept to any supplier any delivery of supplies which such person knows or has reason to believe will effect an increase in such supplier's inventory of supplies above the supplier's maximum permissible inventory.

(3) The supplier in any time zone shall be permitted to purchase and store an amount of seasonal lines equal to those which he purchased in the peak period of a comparable period of the previous year, but this peak period shall not exceed 90 days.

(4) A supplier may accept delivery of supplies which will increase his stock above the maximum permissible inventory, if such supplier's inventory of supplies is at the time of delivery less than his maximum permissible inventory and the delivery is of the minimum quantity of such supplies that can be commercially procured.

(5) A supplier may accept delivery of specific items of supplies when his stock of all items in the aggregate exceeds, or will by virtue of such acceptance exceed, his maximum permissible inventory, but only to the extent necessary to bring such supplier's inventory of those specific items (owned or consigned to him) up to a total dollar value equal to the sales of such items shipped from such sup-

plier's inventories during the preceding month.

(6) The Director General for Operations may, from time to time, exempt specified suppliers or classes of suppliers from the provisions of this order, subject to such restrictions as the Director General for Operations may impose.

(7) The provisions of this order shall not apply to any supplier:

(i) Whose total inventory at cost, including consigned stocks, of all supplies is less than \$20,000, and;

(ii) Whose total inventory at cost of each type of supplies as set forth in paragraph (a) (1) of this order, is less than \$10,000.

(c) Provisions of other orders. No provision of this order shall be construed to permit the accumulation of inventories of any item of material in contravention of the provisions of any other applicable order or orders issued by the War Production Board or heretofore issued by the Office of Production Management.

(d) Appeals. Any person affected by this order, who considers that compliance therewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship upon him, may apply for relief to the War Production Board by telegram or letter setting forth the pertinent facts and the reason such person considers that he is entitled to relief.

(e) Records and reports. (1) Each supplier (other than those suppliers who are exempt from the provisions of this order pursuant to paragraph (b) (6) or (7)) shall, on or before the twentieth day of each month make proper entry of inventory (book or physical at cost), sales of direct shipments, sales from stock, and total sales of each type of supplies as set forth in paragraph (a) (1) of this order, during the previous calendar month on Form PD-336. This form must be retained for a period of at least two years for inspection by representatives of the War Production Board.

(2) The Director General for Operations may at any time call for these reports to be submitted to the War Production Board.

(g) Communications. All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to "War Production Board, Distributors' Branch, Washington, D. C., Ref: L-63."

Issued this 13th day of August, 1942.

Amory Houghton,
Director General for Operations

LIST A

The types of material set forth below are not deemed to be supplies within the meaning of paragraph (a) (1). Accordingly, these materials may be excluded from the monthly report required by paragraph (e), and are not subject to the inventory restrictions required by paragraph (b), provided that sales of such materials are not included in computing maximum permissible inventory as defined in paragraph (a) (6).

(1) All materials referred to in schedules A and B of § 962.3 (General Preference Order M-21-b, as amended from time to time);

(2) Materials made of aluminum, provided such materials were acquired by the supplier pursuant to allocation or other specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations or the Director General for Operations of the War Production Board;

(3) Automobile and truck replacement parts as defined in:

(i) Section 1297.1 (c) (8), Limitation Order No. L-158, issued July 4, 1942; and

(ii) Section 983.4 (b) (4), Supplementary Limitation Order L-4-B, issued April 25, 1942;

(4) Functional replacement parts for machinery and equipment: **Provided**, That, in no event shall the supplier accept delivery of any such parts where his inventory thereof is, or will by virtue of such delivery become in excess of six times his sales of such parts during the second preceding calendar month;

(5) Machinery or equipment which is purchased by the Supplier at a cost per unit in excess of \$500;

(6) Any material which is subject to rationing by the Office of Price Administration;

(7) The following building materials: Portland and natural cement, lime, gypsum and gypsum products, bituminous roofing materials, concrete pipe, cut stone, sand and gravel, crushed stone, clay products, insulation board, acoustical materials, mineral wool, paving materials, concrete products, glass, lumber, wooden mill work.

8 Areas Added to Defense Housing Critical List

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Production Board has added eight new areas to the Defense Housing Critical Area List.

They are: Jacksonville, Fla.; Lockport, Ill.; Piqua, Ohio; Troy, Ohio; Eagle Pass, Tex.; Algoma, Wis.; West Bend, Wis.; Waterloo, Iowa (For rehabilitation and conversion purposes only).

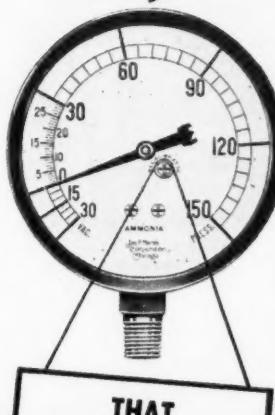
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Amendments to Water Cooler Specifications Correct Two Errors

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An order has been issued by the Director General for Operations to correct two errors in the schedule of specifications for self-contained drinking water coolers, which is a part of Limitation Order L-126.

At one point in the schedule, the specifications state that no producer may use block tin tubing or tin "castings" in the manufacture of self-contained drinking water coolers. This wording is corrected to read tin "coatings," not tin "castings."

Several words were omitted from a sentence in another part of the schedule. The amendment also corrects this error.

Part 1071—Industrial and Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Machinery and Equipment

[Amendment 1 to Schedule I to Limitation Order L-126]

§ 1071.3 Schedule I to Limitation Order L-126 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The "note" to "Type A" specifications of subparagraph (1) (Types, sizes and capacities) of paragraph (b) **Required specifications** is amended to read as follows:

Note: Type A cooler capacities are based on the use of a waste water pre-cooler using 60% spill. The above specified capacities are based on an ambient temperature of 100° F. while reducing water from 100° F. inlet to 50° F. outlet drinking water.

2. Subparagraph (2) (b) of paragraph (b) **Required specifications** is amended to read as follows:

(b) Block tin tubing or tin coatings.

Issued this 7th day of August, 1942.

Amory Houghton

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Milwaukee Dealers To Open Monday Nights

MILWAUKEE — Fourteen appliance stores have joined in the national move to remain open from noon until nine in the evening each Monday for the benefit of defense workers buying gas ranges, small appliances, and various sidelines.

New Regulations & Interpretations For Various Price Laws

'Certification' Isn't Needed For Every Invoice, OPA Says

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Certification that prices charged conform to OPA regulations need not be accompanied by a sworn statement for every invoice, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said today.

To a manufacturer who reported that some customers asked that every invoice carry a sworn statement to the effect that prices charged in the invoice fully conform with OPA regulations, the Office of Price Administration advised:

"In making a certification for the protection of the buyer, it is not necessary that a sworn statement accompany each invoice. It will be satisfactory to this Office if an appropriate statement is imprinted on invoices and in addition a separate statement is supplied to the buyer by the seller, sworn to by a responsible company official, to the effect that the prices set forth on all invoices being issued or to be issued will not exceed applicable maximum prices established by the Office of Price Administration, and that the company's method of setting its prices has been so established as to achieve this result."

"Presumably no responsible company official would swear to such a statement unless he had at least made himself familiar with the applicable price regulations, carefully reviewed the method of setting prices, and contemplated an appropriate checking from time to time of such prices as were charged."

As a protection to trade buyers, OPA has already suggested in an open letter to the National Association of Purchasing Agents that trade buyers could gain a measure of legal protection by obtaining a certification from sellers to the effect that prices charged conformed to established ceilings.

Questions & Answers on Ceilings Under the General Price Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several matters difficult of interpretation under the price ceiling law have been cleared up in a "question and answer" series of the General Maximum Price Regulation issued Aug. 17 by the OPA.

Those of the "questions and answers" that may clear up some points for dealers and others in the field handling refrigeration, air conditioning, and major appliance products, are as follows:

Q. A supplier claims that a retailer owes him \$800 for some equipment purchased. The supplier to date has been unable to collect this money, as the retailer disputes the debt, and the supplier now wishes to collect the funds allegedly due him by charging the retailer a higher price than the March price for maintenance of parts required for the retailer's soda fountains. He proposes to credit the difference between the base price and the amount actually charged to the balance due him from the retailer. Would this practice be permitted under the General Maximum Price Regulation?

A. No. The proposed action would violate the Regulation because the price charged for the parts would exceed the highest price charged for supply of the same service during March, 1942.

Q. An electrical appliance distributor refuses to sell automatic toasters unless a tray set is purchased with a toaster, although he made no such requirement in March. The total price for the toaster plus tray set does not exceed the aggregate of ceiling prices for each. Does this practice violate the General Maximum Price Regulation?

A. Yes. If the seller's purchasers were not required to buy a combination of articles in March, they may not be required to do so now. Such a requirement by the seller makes terms more onerous to the purchaser.

Q. A manufacturer during March gave a full discount of 33 1/3% only to distributors who sold more than a given quantity of his product. A certain distributor's sales have fallen below this quantity. Must the manufacturer continue the same discount to this distributor?

A. No. In this instance, the distributor ceases to be entitled to a full discount because he no longer fulfills conditions required of distributors during March, 1942 in order for them to be entitled to the full discount. However, the manufacturer may not set up quotas for the distributors to meet before they may be entitled to the full discount if he did not use this method of determining discounts during March, 1942.

Q. During March, 1942, department stores in a Middle Western city did not give Christmas boxes to customers, since this practice is followed only during November and December. However, gift boxes were given during March without extra charge when a customer requested

that a purchase be "wrapped as a gift." The two practices differ in that the latter includes paper, seals, ribbon, and actual wrapping, while Christmas boxes are given to the customer to be used in rewrapping by him. May these stores (1) discontinue giving Christmas boxes during November and December without a reduction in price, and (2) may they sell during Christmas, 1942, boxes which were left over from Christmas, 1941?

A. Stores may discontinue giving free Christmas boxes during the 1942 Christmas season without a compensating reduction in price. The wrapping is not a significant portion of the consideration; it is a "frill" which may be eliminated. On the other hand, since the store furnished gift wrappings free in March, 1942, it may make no extra charge for gift wrappings and boxes after March, 1942, including November and December.

Q. After the Smith Company, a retailer, sells furniture it frequently stores the furniture for customers in its own warehouse for a period of six months or a year. The furniture is tagged with the customer's name and segregated. The customer is not charged for storage or insurance and until the furniture actually reaches the customer's hands, it is at the Smith Company's risk, although regarded as belonging to the customer. The furniture may be paid for in full at the time of sale or sold in accordance with the seller's instalment plan. Following this practice, furniture was sold in September and stored until March, 1942, when it finally was shipped to the customer. Does this constitute a delivery during the March base period under the General Maximum Price Regulation which can establish the seller's maximum price?

A. Yes. Under the Regulation a commodity is deemed "delivered" during March, 1942, if during such month it was received by the purchaser or by any carrier, including a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, for shipment to the purchaser.

Q. A watch manufacturer during March, the base period, permitted payment for his watches by a series of eight equal non-interest bearing notes, payable monthly commencing one month after shipment was made. The manufacturer now desires to reduce the time within which payment may be made from eight to six months. Is this permissible under the General Maximum Price Regulation?

A. No. The period of time within which payments may be made can only be shortened if a fully compensating reduction is made in the maximum price.

Q. In a certain city a retailer has a store which sells at regular catalog prices over the counter and an "outlet" which sells discontinued, damaged, and returned merchandise. In 95% of the cases merchandise is sold at a lower price in the "outlet" than in the regular store. Do the regular store's ceiling prices apply to merchandise sold in the "outlet"?

A. No. The "outlet" is either a separate department or a separate selling unit, i.e., a separate store. In either case, its ceiling prices must be separately determined.

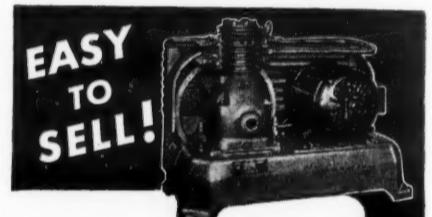
Henderson's Ruling Gives Aid To Sellers Of Frozen Products

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Price Administrator Leon Henderson on Aug. 10 repeated his assurance that distributors of frozen fruits and vegetables, at both wholesale and retail levels, will be permitted to pass on to the ultimate consumer the same specific "dollars and cents" increases which they must pay to packers on their purchases of new crop products.

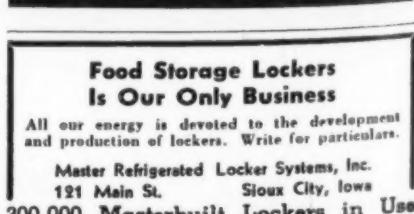
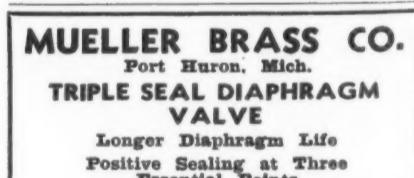
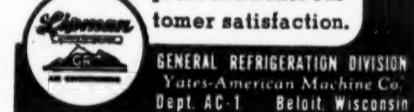
The official regulation, permitting such increases at both wholesale and retail levels on frozen fruits and vegetables, now is in an advanced stage of preparation and may be forthcoming within a week's time.

"Distributors holding back on prospective purchases in the fear that they may not secure the promised adjustment," the Administrator declared, "are doing some needless worrying. On July 9 last, in its announcement of a new pricing formula for frozen fruit and vegetable packers, OPA also stated that 'additional measures, affording corresponding price-relief to wholesale and retail distributors of frozen fruits and vegetables, will be forthcoming shortly.'

Mr. Henderson urged frozen fruit and vegetable distributors to do their normal buying as each of the various items come to market.



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506 Kitteridge Building, Denver, Colo.
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1355 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
REGION NO. IX
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New 'Service' Price Law Covers Work on Refrigeration; Charging Method Explained

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 3)
maximum price has been eliminated. Other features of the new regulation:

Provisions parallel to those in the General Maximum Price Regulation are incorporated for adjustment of hardship cases.

The regulation covers not only the services listed but any commodities sold in connection with the sale of these services.

But the sale of a commodity in connection with a service which is exempt from the General Maximum Price Regulation and from the service regulation is subject to the General Regulation whenever a separate sale of the commodity would be subject to the General Regulation and whenever a separate charge was made for the commodity during March.

A provision similar to that in the General Maximum Price Regulation requiring service establishments to keep up-to-date the list of services and ceiling prices filed with the local War Price and Rationing Boards has been added.

MARCH PRICE BASIS

The highest prices charged last March remain the basis for ceilings in the service regulation, and each service establishment is considered a "seller" with its own set of ceiling prices.

The new regulation makes a number of changes in the mechanics of establishing ceiling prices in the direction of simplification. The principal change recognizes the practice of many service establishments which apply a rate or pricing method to set their charges. In the revision of the regulation, OPA permits sellers to make wider use of their pricing methods in establishing ceilings.

A "pricing method" is defined as the formula by which the seller figures his price for any service, whether the formula is disclosed to the customer or is merely the seller's device for figuring cost of labor and materials, other costs, and margin of profit.

TYPICAL PRICING METHOD

In a typical example of a pricing method, a repair garage throughout last March priced motor repairs to passenger cars by making a specific charge of \$2 per hour for labor (including overhead and profit) and adding a specific charge for the cost of materials used in the job.

Here the garage does not take the highest charge it made in March for each particular motor repair job to a passenger car as its ceiling price for this service. Instead, it must

figure a maximum price for each job by applying the same pricing method it used in March for the same type of job. In this instance, the garage may not charge more for motor repairs to passenger cars than \$2 an hour for labor (including all overhead and profit) plus the highest March cost of materials.

Provision is also made for service establishments to continue to use the highest rate which they charged in March. Thus, a rug cleaner which charged five cents a square foot in March for cleaning broadloom rugs may continue to use that rate to determine his maximum charges for cleaning broadloom rugs.

The revised regulation directs the seller to set his maximum price for a particular service as follows:

First, if the seller in March, 1942 regularly used a rate or pricing method which included specific charges for particular items in the service rendered, he must continue to use the highest rate in effect last March which would have been applicable then to the service, or, if a pricing method was employed, the pricing method applicable last March to the service in question, using the highest charges in effect during that month.

METHOD OF DETERMINATION

Second, if the seller did not regularly use a rate or pricing method last March which was or would have been applicable to the particular service, his maximum price is determined by:

1. The highest price the seller charged for the same service supplied in March.

2. If the service was not supplied in March, the highest offering price for supply of the same service in March.

3. If the same service was neither supplied nor offered for supply during March, the highest price for a similar service supplied during March.

4. If neither the same or similar service was supplied in March nor was the same service offered for supply during March, the highest offering price for supply of a similar service during March.

5. If the seller neither supplied nor offered the same or similar service in March, he must go to his most closely competitive seller of the same class and apply the same four tests to the same or similar services which the competitor supplied or offered for supply during March.

HOW TO SET NEW PRICES

6. If neither the seller nor his closest competitor supplied or offered the same or a similar service, the seller may apply to the service being priced the same pricing method which he used for any other service which he supplied in March even if the method would not have been applicable to this service. However, under this provision, the price thus established must be reported to OPA for review and must not exceed a combination of the following items:

a. Cost of direct labor used in supplying the service, based on the seller's March wage rates. If the seller had no wage rate in effect during March the highest wage rate of his competitors in the same area.

b. Cost of materials used in supplying the service. This price must not exceed the OPA ceiling for the materials, or if there is no ceiling on the material, the cost must not exceed the highest price the seller or a purchaser in the same class paid in March.

c. Same percentage mark-up over direct labor and materials cost as was figured on the service which in March accounted for the largest portion of the seller's gross income from services.

d. Less all discounts and other allowances granted during March to a purchaser of the same class.

7. If the seller has exhausted these means of determining a ceiling price, and also if the method for setting maximum prices on seasonal services is not applicable, he must set a maximum price and send specified information to his OPA District Office, or, in the absence of a District Office, to the OPA State Office, for approval of the price. The form for this report is modified by Amendment No. 2 to Temporary Procedural Regulation No. 5.

The "highest price charged" means the highest price charged to a purchaser of the same class. If the

seller did not supply or offer a service to a purchaser of the same class during March, the "highest price charged" is the highest price charged to a purchaser of a different class, adjusted to reflect the seller's customary differential between the two classes of purchasers.

In case a seller instituted a general raise in prices prior to April 1, 1942, but during March supplied the service at the increased rate to only one class of his customers, he nevertheless may put the raise into effect, using his customary differentials, for other classes of customers who were not supplied at a lower price after the increase was announced unless supplied at the lower price as the result of a pre-March commitment.

The regulation continues the unique provision for setting maximum prices on seasonal services on the basis of the highest price charged last season plus an increase corresponding to the increase in the cost of living since the previous season.

A new provision permits a seller offering a seasonal service for the first time to use as his ceiling the maximum price for his closest competitor.

The service regulation continues the record-keeping and reporting requirements of the earlier regulation. These require service establishments to keep all records showing prices charged during March, 1942; by Sept. 1, 1942, to prepare and have available in the place of business for examination by any person during business hours a statement showing the highest prices charged for services supplied during March for which prices were regularly quoted in that month; the rate, if any, or the pricing method and charges, if any, regularly used during March; and all customary allowances, discounts, and other price differentials in effect during March.

A copy of this statement must be filed on or before Sept. 10, 1942, with the War Price and Rationing Board for the area.

The new regulation requires that the statement of maximum prices available for inspection of customers and the copy filed with the War Price and Rationing Board be kept up to date. This provision applies to a seller supplying a service which he did not supply in March and for which he determined the ceiling price by a new rate or pricing method or by using a competitor's maximum price.

This report must be prepared and be available for inspection in the place of business within 10 days of the first sale of the new service and must be filed within the following 10 days with War Price Board.

Many Firms Have Not Filed Certifications

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 2)
of such parts have reported.

One manufacturer reports that the response to requests for such copies has been "pitiful," and sounds off on the subject as follows:

"The amendment to P-126 says that you must show us a copy before you can certify priorities under P-126 and that we must see a properly authenticated copy of your certificate before we are permitted to supply the material under the order so certified.

"There is apparently some misunderstanding about the numbers to fill in in your certification. The priority rating—A-1-a, A-3, or A-8 goes in the first blank space.

"The serial number of the copy of P-126 sent you with your certificate goes in the second blank space (such as 468,5037, etc.) and the serial number of your Certificate of Authority goes in the third blank space (such as 468,5037, etc.). In all the cases that we have seen these two numbers are identical, so if the number of your P-126 is the same as the serial number of the certificate this same number should be filled in in the second and third spaces. The number PD-472 should not be used in the third space as PD-472 is simply the form number of the certificate."

Methods of certifying copies of the Certificate of Authority have been discussed in stories on page 1 of the Aug. 10 bulletin issue, and page 13 of the Aug. 17 issue of AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION NEWS.

HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT

MARLO
COIL COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

Supplier's Own Priority Should Be Used in Getting Repair Parts

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 1)
must do is to type an extension on the bottom of my purchase order to my supplier."

"As a matter of fact, if a supplier is served with a rated order (A-10, A-3, etc.) for a product he has in stock and refuses to deliver same, he is in violation of Priorities Regulation No. 1, and the customer should report the case to the nearest Compliance Office of the WPB. This presumes, of course, that there are no superseding restrictions imposed by L.M. or other WPB orders.

"From the attached official interpretation of the copper products order, you can see that most fabricated copper and brass parts are not subject to such restricting orders.

"As a suggestion, why not change the sales managers' duties from those of selling merchandise to one of obtaining it (priorities specialist)?

"Distributors should use PD-1X, but they are not. Is it because they have excessive total inventories they do not wish to reveal?

"Repair shops should obtain their own priority assistance on PD-1A, but many do not. Is it because they are too lazy?"

Field Service Telegram No. 1609, to which the Priorities Specialist refers, is as follows:

"Interpretation of Copper Order M-9-a. Copper and copper base alloy products produced by brass mills or wire mills require A-1-k. Customers must place orders carrying A-1-k or higher with a jobber, distributor, or warehouse to obtain sheet, tubing, wire (insulated or noninsulated). The supplier extends A-1-k to the mill to obtain shipment."

"Copper and copper base alloy products purchased from a copper mill or brass mill that are fabricated are handled as follows: foundry must have A-1-k to cast. The moment the casting is ground or machined such product is no longer controlled by M-9-a. When such items as copper tubing are machined or couplings at

tached or tubing perforated, such fabrication process automatically releases the control of M-9-a order and places the items under control or restriction by another governmental order such as Priorities Regulation No. 1.

"Wire products require A-1-k from mill to retailer. Sales by retailer not controlled, although retailer must have A-1-k to replace inventory. Wire mill products are shipped on A-1-k; however, the moment lugs are attached, such as those on a battery cable, the battery cable is no longer controlled by M-9-a and must be sold according to Priorities Regulation No. 1.

"Sheet copper is shipped from a mill on an A-1-k or higher rating. The moment a manufacturer or a processor cuts the sheets into strips or drills holes or assembles, the products must be sold according to Priorities Regulation No. 1 or by some other governmental regulation as indicated in above-mentioned examples.

Bureau of Priorities
Field Clearance Section,
War Production Board."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the story "Believe M-9-c Amendment Will Permit Copper Part Sale on A-10" which was published starting on Page 1 of the Aug. 17 issue, a manufacturer gave his viewpoint on copper products as follows: "Manufacturers wouldn't fill orders for copper products on less than an A-1-k because a provision in Order M-9-c states specifically that products could not be made and delivered from inventories on hand before Feb. 28, unless such orders carried an A-1-k, or unless the manufacturer received special permission through the filing of a PD-426." The recent amendment No. 5 to M-9-c has apparently alleviated this situation, as stated in the story in the Aug. 17 issue.)

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